HEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE, THERDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1867

FROM WASHING TON.

From Our Own Correspondent. WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov 14, 1857.

Authentic intelligence bas at length reached us of the beginning of hostilities on the part of the Mormeas. Weeks ago I predicted that Bright n Young would resist, and affirmed that it was folly to suppose that he would peaceably suffer the expedition to take possession of his mountain capital. Having enced hostilities, he will of course continue them with all his force. The result will be in all probability the slaughter or captivity of Col. Johnston's army—the less of four regiments, a catastropte unequaled in our history except by the defeat of Wayne and Hull's capitulation at Detroit. And to follow this disaster we shall have a long and tedious war among the mountains, involving more expenditure of life and money than all our Indian wars put together. The expense of subduing the Mormons in such a stronghold as Utah, so distant and so difficult of access, will be enormous—will be

almost beyond estimate.

The Administration is at length aroused to a sense of its terrible blunders with regard to the Utah extendition, which it first delayed and then weakened to serve the miserable purposes of the Slavery party in Kansas. It has sent against the Mormons a body of troops, as I said in a former leiter, "too small for an army and too large for a sacrifice. sufficient force been sent, but its deonly he an insufficient force been sent, but its de-parture was colsyed under one pretense or another until it will arrive in Utah just in time to encounter the horrors of a Winter campaign among the moun-

the pire, a thousand miles from supplies or succers.

eerCol. Johnston's force, making allowance for the
unil casualties of such an expedition, is not likely to exceed 1,000 men for duty when he reaches the passes of Salt Lake Valley. Unsupported as he is, beyond the reach of reënforcements or supplies, a single serious check or repulse, a heavy fall of anow, or the loss of a few more baggage-trains—which, or such a line of march, he cannot possibly protect—and there is an end to the expedition. The army of Utah with all its followers, and the civil officials who have accompanied it, will be compalied. army of Utah with all its followers, and the civil officials who have accompanied it, will be compelled to capitulate and throw itself on the mercy of a mob of excited fanatics, most of whom are foreigners of

the lowest grade.

The Administration has been shamefully culpable in this matter, and should be held to a strict account Kanss for mere partisan purposes, and the deten-tion of a great body of troops in that Territory, the Utah expedition might have reached its destination a month ago, with a force sufficient to overcome all or, if the Mormons had resisted, to have cattered them into the mountains, leaving to th army time and opportunities to prepare secure Winter quarters. It is suggested by the Administration, as a ground of hope, that Col. Johnston's artillory, in which arm the Mormons are supposed to be defi-cient, will give him a superiority sufficient to councient, will give him a superiority sufficient to counterbalance his deficiency in numbers. That would be the case, undoubtedly, in a pitched battle. But the Mormons are hardly likely to risk a pitched battle. They can accomplish their work quite as effectually and much more securely, by intercepting trains, cutting off detachments and outposts, and by a general system of harnesing movements. The best reliance for the afety of the army is not on the artillery, but on the discretion of the commander. If he stops on his march and fortifies himself in Winter quarters, he can probably hold out till Spring. The War Department state that he has provisions enough to last till next October. Allowance, however, must be made for the capture and destruction of convoys by the for the capture and destruction of convoys by the Mormons, who will not be likely to content themselves with their exploit at Green River. Col. Johnston is an able and experienced officer, and wild doubtless do all that can be done with the instequate force at his command in the trying circum

stupidity of the Government.

Nothing is yet certainly known of Gov. Walker's movements. Apparently he will not be here before the meeting of Congress. He may yet find time and opportunity to take some step before he leaves Kansas which shall reinstate him in the good graces

When the question of his confirmation as Governor of Kansas comes before the Senate, it is proba-ble that the determination of the question may depend upon the Republican Senators. Already speculation is rife as to the course they are likely to pur sue. It is conjectured, on the one hand, that they will leave the contending factions of the Democracy will leave the contending factions of the Democracy to fight out the quarrel among themselves; and on the other, that they will throw their votes against Walker. The argument in favor of the latter course is, that it will embarrass the Administration and tend to widen the already serious breach in the "Democratic" ranks. That the rejection of Governor Walker would have this effect is certain, the interest in the timestal to the content of the content o but it is equally certain that it must be his rejection by "Democratic" and not by Rupublican votes. without placing themselves in a factious st itude. An opposition for reasonable cause would be justified by the country, but not an opposition which had no other motive than to harass the Administration. If the ultra South faction carry out in Congress their present threats, they will give the Administration any desirable quantity of trouble. It is my impression, however, that they will back out, or at any rate when they come to show their hands find themselves too weak to secure Walker's re-

The ridiculous position of the "Democratic" party, with its aristocratic organization and habits, and its occasional Democratic professions, is fairly exemplified in a leader in The Union this morning exemplified in a leader in The Union this morning.

"A leading feature in the Anti-Democratic creed," gravely remarks the organ, "has ever been a desire "to build up classes in the community, some of "which should rule and profit by the labor of the others." "Democratic principles," continues The Union, "have in view opposite results." This is really excellent. It has that degree of impudence which approaches the sublime. One would hardly think from such a definition that the "Democratic" mate sees whelly in the interest of a char which think from such a definition that the "Democratic" party was whelly in the interest of a class which openly glories in profiting by the labora of others, and that the main object of that party was to promote and extend the most complete system ever devised for achieving that end. I am curious to see how this revival of the exploded generalities and rhetorical flourishes of the Declaration of Independence will be received by The Union's exacipators in Richmond and Charleston, who maintain that the true object of government, and the best foundation of society itself, is "to build up classes "in the community, some of which should rule and in the community, some of which should rule and "profit by the labor of the others." The only we to account for these Black Republican expression in The Union is to suppose that some Northern man ato him before the Democracy became a negro-diffusing party, had temporarily got his hand on the keys of the organ.

Correspondence of The R. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14, 1857. It is very gravely mooted here whether that part of the force under Col. Alexander, and which led the advance of the Utah expedition, is not seriously endargered, in consequence of the information which reached this city yesterday, verifying the former report of the destruction of several Government trains. If his main supplies were with the destroyed wagons, as is now supposed, his retreat is out off, and any attempt to advance without a sufficient stock of provisions would necessarily be perilous, while thus reduced as he is, a passive condition involves hazards quite as imminent as either. There seems, at this distance, to be little if any prospect of escape from the savages by whom his force is encompassed, unless by a sub mission which nothing but the last extremity could excuse. The Mormons bave evidently been long prepared for the operations which they are now torducting; and it is manifest that their policy is to avoid actual hostilities, if not wholly, at least tatil they have seized and destroyed the only means by which the expedition was designed to be sus-bined until Spring, supposing it to have halted for Winter quarters near Green River, as the previous

intelligence indicated. Much suspense must exist until the fate of the main trains of the autier's department is ascertained. So far as can be conjectured, it ey were following the route of the others, and therefore rendered liable to similar destruction. If the express which brought the information to Judge Eckels concerning the attack, communicated with Col. Johnston's force, which was in the rear when last heard from, it may be possible that a sufficient detail of troops was sent forward in time to prevent a recurrence of the catastrophe. This suggestion,

however, is entirely speculative.

The result before the public only fulfills our expectation frequently expressed and predicted, when this expedition was organizing with long delays and balting policy. Experienced mountaineers and trappers and explorers united in the opinion long ago, that if a force was to enter or approach Utah this Winter, it should have been started at least a month earlier than it was, in order to avoid the very lifficulties which have come to pass, although th season has been unusually propitious and prolonged. Their advice was disregarded by the self-asserted superior knowledge of the Circumlocution office, and the consequence is, that bundreds of valuable lives are dependent upon the merest turn of desperate chances for rescue and safety. A grave respon-sibility rests somewhere, which an inquiry from

Congress a few weeks hence may properly fix.

Baltimore has determined that all the glory of the revolutionary demonstrations shall not be confined to New-York and Philadelphia, though the programme is a little changed as compared with those cities. A delegation came here resterday to ask of the President and the Secretaries employment at the Navy Yard or on the public works—claiming it as good Democrats for being driven away from home by the mob spirit which maintains control there. Of course, there was every disposition to accommodate the applicants, but unfortunately little or no work, and consequently they had to return empty-handed. Washington sympathizes with her friends in Baltimore, but not to the extent of surrendering her own subsistence. Thus disappointed, the next movement will probably be to assemble a meeting and demand bread after the prevailing fashion, or to sack the warehouses where flour may be stored Yet, although the causes which have produced this Yet, although the causes which have produced this state of things are as palpable as the sun at noonday, these men will doubtless march to the polls in solid column and vote without a dissenting voice for the men who helped to impose a system which, within certain cycles, brings inevitable monetary revulsion, and a consequent prostration of all industry. Perhaps they will learn better by and by, but not until wisdom has been purchased at the cost of a probation which will imporerish thousands of houseprobation which will impoverish thousands of house-holds, and strike down almost hopelessly the pros-pects which were encouraged under artificial signs of prosperity.

An effort will be made to contest the seats of th

Members of Congress elect from Baltimore, upon the ground that fraud and violence were dominant at the polls, by which a fair choice by the people was prevented. This sort of remonstrance will come with rather an indifferent grace from those partisans who have heretofore steadily refused to recognize or redress the palpable outrages in Kansas, ignoring them winfully or scouting them as wicked fabrications. The poisoned chalice being now returned to their own lips, they are less inclined to accept the offering. We shall see with what intense zeal the Democratic majority in the House will undertake to correct these elections, when many of the same Members steadily voted against any revis-ion of the enormous and palpable frauds in Kansas, which were verified before a Committee of their

own body.

There is a more hopeful feeling in official circle. in regard to the prospects of the revenue, since the arrival of the Arabia, by the advices of which it would appear as if the crisis had spent its fury in England. And this feeling is, perhaps, fortified by the fall of Delhi, thus relieving a cause of embarrase ment quite as serious in its financial as in its militar aspect. Still there is no evidence in these facts that business will revive spontaneously, or that prostrated manufacturing establishments can resume operations.

INDEX.

Correspondence of The M. T. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Nov 15, 1857. Sir Gore Ousley is expected here to compare notes with the resident British Minister before proceeding to Central America. Although the full extent of his instructions is not known, the object of the mission is sufficiently understood in diplomatic circles That object as avowed in responsible quarters is to bring to a final conclusion all the points of difficulty in Central Americs which have entangled the relations of this Government and Great Britain by direct communication and negotiation, where ne-cessary, with those States, separately or otherwise. To effect this purpose, Great Britain announces her readiness to enter into a treaty with Honduras, receding the Bay Islands, with a condition protecting the interests and rights of British subjects estab lished there, and to abandon her Musquito protectorate with a reservation of subsistence and

for the Indians.

It will be remembered that these objects were sought and supposed to be attained by the Dallas Treaty, and would have been but for the unexpected rejecton of it by Lord Palmerston, after the amendments were made in the Senate. There existed as much reason, and, in fact, more, for closing up this running sore then than now, but prejudiced feelings were ground and a actilement was methoded. It were evoked, and a settlement was postponed. I is said that different views are entertained at this time, and that England is not only prepared, but really anxious to withdraw from Central America, and to resign all territorial pretentions except those beld at Belize. If these assurances had not been so often made and disappointed, more confidence would often mane and disappeared. As it is, however, we are bound to receive them with trust under the circum-stances that prompt them, and to believe that an earnest effort is at last to be made to reach a ter mination of the protracted and irritating contro

versy.

While, however, the Δdministration may be desirous of seeing the question settled and helping such a consummation in some form, it is unwilling to consummation in some form, it is unwilling to consummation. sider a proposition for or to enter upon the obliga-tions of a new treaty with England intended to at tain that result. So much may be considered fixed. If a government should be established in Nicaraugus, that could present any claim to be regarded as such in substance or in fact, it would be recognized here inhesitatingly, and independent negotiations opened with it, by the prompt appointment of a minister. ndeed, the impression prevails in some diplomati-matters, that there is a willingness even now to admitrassarzi, and to make a treaty, but it is not well founded, except in the general disposition. That course of policy would be preliminary to a moral, if not a formal abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, which has been contemplated since last Spring, whe Palmerston turned the cold shoulder upon us. The Administration dislikes the odor of all entangling alliances, and true to its professed Democratic in stircts, especially abhors one with England.

The demonstration of Walker upon Nicaragua may materially affect the proposed negotiations of Sir Gore Ousley and the views of the Administration. No step can be prudently taken by either untion. No step can be prudently taken by either the til the extent of his success or failure is ascertained. If he should succeed in gaining a footing, the scenes which were witnessed before will be repeated, and all Central America be again disturbed by war. In such a condition of things, both England and the United States would be inclined to abstain from interference, and certainly from negotia-tion, and the day of solution would still further be postponed. If Walker enters Nicaragus, therefore,

postpored. If Walker enters Nicaragus, therefore, no attempt can be made on either side to approach an adjustment with the distracted States.

In the event of a Government being established in Nicaragua and recognized here, the Administration is distributed to connect itself with any of the outstanding controversies in regard to competing claims of the right of transit. All the companies which have been and still are fighting each other may expect the fate of the Kilkenny cats, which they pretty weil deserve, and, if they have an ounce of sense left, they will try to avoid that foreshadowed catastrephe. Mr. Buchanan does not care to ew grant that may be fairly conferred by Nica scus, extending proper protection to the parties who receive it. from the Tehnantepec troubles, when he advised the contesting claimants to merge their interests, ob tain a new grant from Mexico, and forse a new or-

ganization. They secepted his advice and succeeded in the negotiation, but were overtaken by the financial storm in the midst of preparations for its practical fulfillment. This illustration furnishes a clue to the Nicaraguan labyrinth.

FROM KANSAS.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION-THE SLAVERY CLAUSE-GOV. WALKER'S GAME. Correspondence of The Cincinnati Gazette.

QUINDARO, KANSAS, Nov. 7, 1857. The Constitutional Convention, now about to clos its labors, is providing for the going into effect of the new Constitution.

It provides that the Governor and other Territorial officers may remain in office till superseded by the Convention. The design of this is to superzede Walker, and put the executive power of the Territory into the

hous.

The design of Mr. Bucharan that Walker should not leave till the close of the Convention is now fully

understood.

Walker has done his work, and is to be rewarded by a few hundred scres of the Fort Leavenworth Reserve, and General Calhoun will now complete the work of making Kansas a Slave State.

Walker and Stanton both understand the game, and

Walker and Stanton both understand the game, and are about to leave the Territory.

The Slavery clause alone (no other part of the Constitution) is to be submitted to a vote of the people on the 21st December. The votes will read: "Constitution with the Slave Article," and "Constitution with the Slave Article," and "Constitution with the Slave Article," so, whoever votes at all will be compelled to vote for the Constitution, and this clause and the Constitution are so framed that it will be alleged that the "slave article" is only a restriction on the slave trade, and that Slavery itself is not prohibited by the Constitution.

on the slave trade, and that Slavery itself is not probibited by the Constitution.

The Died Scott decision and the Silliman letter both countenance this view, and it would almost seem were designed to meet just such a case.

The Constitution is unquestionably designed to faster Slavery on Karsas, and as there is no design to submit it to the people, there is nothing left for the people of the Territory but an appeal to Congress or to sime.

St. Louis, Monday, Nov. 16, 1857. Kansas advices state that the Constitution wa adopted by a vote of 28 in favor of it, to about a dozen against it. The whole number of Delegates to the Convention was 60-consequently the Constitution was adopted by a minerity of the Convention. The majority and minority reports of the Committee on Schedule were nerged into one schedule. It provides for an election on the 21st of December, to raily or reject the Constitution, the voting to be by ballot, and the votes cast to bei ndorsed "Constitution with Slavery" and "Constitution without Slavery;" also, for an election to be held on the first Monday in January next, for the choice of State and Congressional

The Lawrence correspondent of The Democrat as serts that Gov. Waller brought from Washington a manuscript copy of the Kansas Constitution, almost identical with the one adopted. The correspondent also says but no Free-State man will vote on the 21st of December.

Mesers Bacon Cooke & Co. of Lawrence have sus pended.

No. 444 BROADWAY-NAGLE'S JUVENILE COMEDI ANS -This company of it fantile Thespians were greeted last night, on the occasion of their first appearance in this city, by an audience well disposed to ward them, and evidently anxious for their success. The company number 28, and the most prominent feature in their performances is the musical rather than the dramatic element. The congs were admirably sung, and were in every instance encored and loudly applauded. The various dances were also worthy o the approbation they received, and were given with the lightness and natural grace of children, which can only be approximated by angular adults. The plays selected for last evening are musical dramas, in which the action and language are simple, and perfectly com-prehended by the youthful performers, who sated with much spirit and naturalness, exhibiting very little of the stereotyped automatic style which usually char-

acterizes similar performances.

Exercise your common sense, Mr Manager, and that nost uncommen intelligence will tell you that the plays best acted by children are the dramatized stories which have always interested children; that those juveniles who attend theaters are all deeply read in fairy lore, and thoroughly imbued with a reverence for the good fairy with the silver wand, and a detestation of the writkled, withered witch in the peaked cap, with the crutch; that they love from the very bo tom of their childish hearts the handsome prince and princess, and hate with corresponding intensity the wicked uncle and the grim old hing. Bear these things in mind, Mr. Manager, and give us Cinderella, Valentine and Orson, Beauty and the Beast, and the History of Prince Pretty with the Crystal Sword, to say nothing of t Yellow Dwarf and the Nasid Queen. But, as you value your success, abstain from all Romeos and Juliete, give us no Ingomers and Lady Macbeths, and religiously deny yourself The School for Scandal and

The romance of childhood and the love of Prince Pretty do not always die when the boy degenerates into voter, and many a bearded man likes to see the visible rehearsal of his youthful dreams of weird romance, and even wearied critics will gladly listen to the voices of children acting the simple drama of The Little Glass Slipper, when they would turn away dissusted were the same voices mouthing the sentences of Hamlet or Julius Casar.

Your little ores have a wonderful espability of pleasing people, Mr. Marager, but don't make them stand on heir heads if you please, while the public prefer seeing them on their feet.

With eight-year-olds, Jack the Giant Killer is personage of far more importance than Mr. Macbeth, Thane of Cawdor, King of Scotland, and murderer of Denean the owly. Give us Jack, and leave Macbeth to the stout arm, good sword and tender mercies of Mr. Macduff.

MILITARY ORDERS .- By the annexed copy of the 'orders' issued for the projection of the public property in the City of New York, it will be seen that although the troops have been withdrawn from the Custom House, they are to hold themselves in readizess to act egainst the rioters whenever their services are required:
HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 11, 1857.

Siz: The General in Chief orders that, on the requisition, upon yet direct, of either the Collector of the Post or the Assistant Treasurer, you immediately, and without further direction from these heroquarters, send a detectment of fifty picked men from the permanent party, under a discreet officer, to repet with dispatch to the Custom House or Assistant Treasurer's Building, or other points considered in danger, and there take measures to protect the public property, in comformity with the instructions given on the 18th instant to Capt. Johns, Third Infantry. To this end you will, till further orders, bold such a force in resiliness to march at a moment's warning.

warning.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servent.

IRVIN McDOWELL. Major A. Caby, Sixth Infantry, Com. Gov.'s Island, N. V.

Workmen Discharged at the Philadrephia Navy Yann.— On Saturday 150 men were discharged from the Navy Yard, the work on the Jamestown and a reviewe-cutter having been completed. Usless or dere be received soon to commence operations upon the new sloop-of-war, some more men will be discharged. It is to be hoped that the Government sall act speedily.

[Evening Journal.] act speedily. [Evening Journal, We are happy to hear that the injuries received by

Vibbard at Vienne last week, are not of a serious character. He was able to dress himself yesterday, and to walk with no other inconvenience than stiff-He was to leave Vienna this morning, and is probably now at home, with every prospect of being able to now at home, with every prospect of being able to resume his arduous duties in a few days.

[Albany Journal.]

Townsend Once More. - The Toronto Colonis to identify the murderer Townsend as McHenry, at Merrittville, a few weeks since, have proved to be impostore, as to such process arrived by the Californie steamer Star of the West.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE MAYORALTY.

The adjourned meeting of the People's Union Convention was held last evening at No. 18 Fourth avenue Mr. A. S. Jones moved that a Committee of ten be appointed to act or confer with the other conferences in the city, for the purpose of nominating a man as the

People's candidate for Mayor

Mr. Prence thought that this motion was a little too fast. He thought there should be some action in regard to the Mayer first. He had heard Recorder Smith speken of, but he found that there were objec-tions to him; but, as far as he could see now, Mr. Smith was the strongest man we had now.

Mr. WM. R. STAFFORD thought that a Conference

Committee ought to be appointed, and that they ought to go untrammeled to confer with the other committees. Mr. Piencz remarked that he did not intend to be

Mr. Prince remarks that are due not mend to be understood as wishing this committee to be instructed as to the course they purgue.

Mr. Johns a motion was manimously carried, and the President announced the following names as members of that Committee: E. Meredith. R. F. Anderson, Stephen A. Pierce, John Kennard, C. Ramsey, A. S. Jones, A. B. Dutcher, S. Maccumber, M. N. Jones, J. S. Lathron.

S. Lathrop.

The following resolution was adopted by the Con-

vention:

Resolved. That we, the members of this Convention, have a personal preference for any gestleman as a candidate for Mayon our instruct our Committee of Conference to use their influence to present the nomination by the united Committee of posed to the election of Fernando Woed, of some sentiema upon whom the several parties can units their entire strengt:

It was moved and seconded that this Committee proceed to perform the duties for which they were as

The Convention then adjourned subject to the call

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.
MONDAY, Nov. 16.—Aid. CLANCT, Procident,

Monday, Nov. 16.—Ald. Clancy, President, in the chair.

The Workingmen.—A memorial was received from the officers of the American Industrial Aesociation, condemning the proceedings which had taken place in the Park and Tompkins square, and urging that every action in the power of the Common Council be had, to give the legitimate workingmen of New-York employment. Referred to a Committee.

The Central Park Employees.—Ald. Fullmen offered a resolution directing the Controller to draw his warrant in favor of the several clerks and others employed by the Commissioners of the Central Park, under an ordinance of the Common Council of May, 1856, for their services from the 1st of January, 1857, until discharged or reappointed by the present Com-

18:55, for their services from the lat of Jahdary, 18:55, until discharged or reappointed by the present Commisseloners, at the same late of compensation fixed and paid for the year 1855.

This was laid over under the rule.

The Military Display on the 25th—Aid. Wilson

The Military Display on the 25th—Aid. Wilson offered the fellowing:

Wherea, There is to be a grand parade of our military on the 25th of November, and also the funeral procession of Majore Gen Werth, and the same is to come off in part on and about the Battery grounds—therefore:

Resolved. That the Street Commissioner, Charles Devlin, is hereby authorized and directed to cause the Battery grounds and the new made ground to be put in proper order for the occasion, and that such improvement and work be completed by Saturiay, the 21st inst.

Laid over.

The Removal of the Steamboat Landings—the North
River to above Canal street, and the Sound steamers
to above Grand street—was again called up by Ald.
STEERS, who moved for the adoption of the majority

STEERS, who moved for the adoption of the majority report.

Aid. Wilson moved for the minority report; and decounced the proposed removal as an outrage on the commercial community. If he a sever been petitioned for, and it certainly should not be carried through the Cinnon Council on a mere resolution of a member. The movement was undoubtedly the doing of a few owners of sucken lots on the outskirts of the city, in order to charace the value of their grounds. Why should such a measure be attempted, when not one person had petitioned for such a change. The proposed action was, he was well convinced, tilegal, beside being outrageous, and not the least cause existed for the removal of steamboat landings. The ferry-boat managers were carelees, but the large attempts were taken up and down the rivers with safety and without collisions. There had been a few narrow escapes, but not one accident resulting with loss of life. The argument advanced a few nights nince that the removal would relieve the stick the convenience of the city was fully since that the removal would relieve the stick the convenience of the city was fully since that the removal would relieve the stick where the main body of the stores were located. The North R ver steamboat trade was two-thirds of the business of the city, and to compel them to land above Canal street would involve serious and endists recurveilence. It would be even more convenient for the stammes to land at Jarsey City than to be divered to the lower serious and endists recurveilence. It would not be serious and endists recurveilence of the city, and to compel them to lead above Canal street would involve serious and endists recurveilence. It would not be serious and endisting the matter against he removal.

All Nitzers contented i Ald. Wilson moved for the minority report; and

Ald BLUNT opposed the removal, and contended that the majority report wanted to pass more than even Congress could. He thoughs when Alderman even Congress could. He thoughs when Alderman Steets presented his report he could certainly not mean what it contained. There was no law that could stop passengers from getting off at any piers on the river except where the degistature had set certain what we apart for the tow boats. There was no law to prevent a steamer from landing at any pier that was uncocupied, and this Common Council could certainly not compel steamboat owners to remove from piers and slips of which they had a lease. If the Common Council want to remove the steamboat landings they can do it by tearing down the gates and houses built on the piers according to the ordinances. The piers are highways, and the cart or wheel-barrow could not be stopped from going upon them. Large buildings were erected on the piers, and buildheads: men who had leases of piers and parts of piers at \$600, had put up these buildings. piers, and bulkheads; men who had leases of piers and parts of piers at \$600, had put up these buildings, used them as store-houses, and even released them at \$2.000 and \$3.000. This was wrong; such exclusive rights should not be given. They were contrary to law, and if the Common Council would compel an adherence to the city ordinances, and if the officials did their duly there would be no necessity for any steambost removals. It was not generally understood that there was a law giving the right to steamers to land at any pier unoccupied so long as they paid the lesses the legal charge of deckage—and we might as well attempt to step the Broadway omnibuses.

Aid, Basta disagreed with Ald, Blant, and thought the city, had more rights and power over the piers than

Ald. Beara disagreed with Ald. Blunt, and thought the city had more rights and power over the piers that he contended. So far as the North River was concerned, he thought there was necessity for removal. Much of the procace brought down the river had to be taken up town and it would be better he thought to have some of the lardings fauther up. It was also necessary to remove the landings on account of the crowded and corfused condition of the down-town streets. The passengers to be landed, too, had mostly to go up tiwe. To remove the landings above Canal would give great relief while it would be more convenient for the steam-To remove the landings above Canel would give great relief while it would be more convenient for the steamers, for now steamboats had to lay off in the river for some time had before they could get room in consequence of the crowded state of the down-town parts. The majority report he thought a most righteous one, and he boyed it would be adopted.

Ald. Harris, who made the minority report, spoke on the subject, contending that the Common Council had no right to pass such an ordinate as was schmisted in the majority, report. There are no persons before the Committee on the subject except those interesce, and the argument in favor of a removal was, in his rout ion, exceedingly weak. There was no law

fore the Committee on the subject except those interexec, and the argument in favor of a removal was,
in his epition, exceedingly weak. There was no law
that passed the Legislature of last Winter that was
half as arbitrary and unjust as the one now accept to
be carried the ugh the Common Council.

Aid. Tucker spoke of a previous ordinance by the
Common Council to remove the landings above Pike
street, but that had been repealed. The ordinance
now unged, he thought, would pass next year if not
this, for there was a strong feeling in favor of the
removal, and he was convinced the removal would be
as briefficial for the ateamboat interest as for the uptown residents. Any one, he thought, to take a survey of the down-town piers during business hours
would come to the same conclusion. Most of the
principal hotels were now up town, and there is where
the passing is waited to go. It was cross traveling
form the steamboats that caused so much confusion in
Broadway, and as the market produce had to go up
town, the steamboats might better land where their
ca goes were most wanted. The exclusive privileges
of steamboat owners precluded all proper conversances
for other shipping, and if the steamboat landings were
removed, there would still be sufficient by almost
Aid, Wilson moved to lay the subject over to the

he down-town arctics.

Ald. Wilson moved to lay the subject over to the impostors, as to such prizers arrived by the Califortis steamer Star of the West.

Minimus — The Lieuphis Eagle says that city is
the best point in the Union for medical students to
learn anatomy. Frankilled subjects are to be had
every meaning at the dead house.

Ald. Unions moved to lay the subject over to the
second meaning in December, which was lest.

Ald. Unions moved to lay the subject over to the
second meaning in December, which was lest.

Ald. Classer said he had not supported that the majerry report could get such favor in this Beard; yet,
as there appeared to be a great directally of opinion,
to bejon the mailer would not be purhed too hastily.

As to the powers of the city over the piers, there had

rever been a decision fully settling the subject; but the points put ferward by the Alderman of the Pift teet the he believed, had strong grounds. He urged hat the Dengan and Mon'gomerie Chaster gave the city centrol over the docks and slipe, ferries and water courses, so as to shape the business of the city to the benest of the same. The Common Council, he bought had the full power to make the removale proposed; for the Corporation of New-York nover dies, and if it had rights under the old charters, those rights were yet good. But the subject to be most taken into consideration was, whether the removal would be a public be refit, and whether it would injure and ruin private individuals, who had built up their business in certain locations. These steemboats occupied certain nonpolites of piers in a most arbitrary manner, and if it was seen that it was beneficial for the city to order their removal, it should be done. That the down-town piers were too much crowded was sufficiently plain, and as the steamboats in question relied most on their pareergets for support, he could not see that they could be damaged by a removal. The measure, he thought, would rather benefit them, relieve as well as benefit the lower part of the city, and convenience uptown residenters. If the city had the right to grant the stram beat owners certain what privileges, it had the same right to take them away for the general public good.

Ald Expansive wanted legal advice on the subject,

good.
FULLMEN wanted legal advice on the subject, Ald FULLMEN wanted legal advice on the counsel to the and offered a resolution calling on the Counsel to the Corporation for his opinion as to the legality of the measure, which was accepted, but the subject was

occeded with.

over was lost.

Ald McSrenon moved to postpone the whole subject till Monday evening next, when it will again be a

special order.

Communication from Charles Devlin - A communi-

Communication from Charles Devian,—A communication was received from Charles Devian, claiming that he was Street Commissioner and not Mr. Conover, and that the latter had no right to rend in the communication he did last meeting. It also coetained information of work. The document was partially read and ordered printed.

Street Improvements.—Aid. McSrzdon offered a resolution to have Second avenue, from Fifty-third to Ninety-third streets, macademized, by Charles Deviire, and authorizing him to employ a Surveyer and men. Laid over under the rule.

men. Laid over under the rule. The Board adjourned to Thursday.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Monday, Nov. 15.—Josas N. Phillips, eeq., the the President, in the chair.

A presmble and recolutions were offered by Mr. Franklin, setting forth that as only twenty-four Councilmen are to be elected under the new Charter, and as the twelve new Sepervisors are to be distinct from the Board of Aldermen, it is ordered that the present Council Chamber be divided into two rooms, as before

the twelve new Sepervisors are to be distinct from the Board of Aldermen, it is ordered that the present Council Chamber be divided into two rooms, as before the existence of the present Board, for the accommodation of the two bodies, immediately after the 1st of Japuary pext. Laid over.

A memorial of the Women's Protective Emigration Society, asking for a donation of \$1,000, to enable them to forward destitute women to the West, was received and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Haswell, from the Special Committee on the Assize of Bread, presented a report in favor of regulating the size and price of bread, and submitting an ordinance for the same, providing that on and after Dec. 15, 1855, it shall not be lawfable sell bread, other than by aveirdupois weight, in loaves of the following weights: not less than one-sixth of a pound, one pound, two pounds and four pounds each, the weight to be stamped in large letters upon each loaf, with the initials of the maker. All such bread to be weighed in the presence of the purchaser. A violation of the ordinance imposes a pensity of \$10. The City Inspector is authorized to enforce this ordinance, and to confiscate to the use of the Alms-Mouse all bread offered for sa'e in violation of it.

It was laid on the table, some of the Democrats ebjecting to conferring new powers upon the City Inspector.

A communication was received from Mr. Street Commissioner Conover, in reply to a resolution inquiring what work in his department under contract had been suspended, and for what reason. Several Democratic members refused to recognize the Commissioner—List of Contracts suspended and unfinished.

To the Hon the Board of Conceilmen:

The resolution passed by your bonorable body on the 9th inst., requesting an immediate report, "if any work under one-titact transhorized to be done, has been suspended and for "what reason" has been received.

In reply I would state that I have prepared and have the honor herewith to transmit the following list marked. Schedule A" are fairl

Reene, contractor.

Eighty-fourth street, from Eighth arenue to Broadway; regulating and grading, May 1, 1856, eighteen months; expired Nov. 1, 1857; Owen Kliey, contractor. (Work not commenced)

menced)

Fifty-fourth street, from Broadway to Tenth avenue; regulating Jeno 26, 1852, eight menths; expired Feb. 26, 1853; Peter Masterson, contractor.

Fifty-fifth street, from Sixth to Seventh avenue; regulating and grading. Feb. 7, 1855, six months; time exhaused two years from Sec. 19, 1856; suspended by Cornelius Smith, con-

penal from Mec. 19, 1800; subpended by Collected Salmel, con-Frity-Sith street from Third to Fifth avenue, and from Sixth to Eligath avenue; May 5, 1805, 2 years; expired May 5, 1895, Supported by Oscar Taylor, contractor.
Firth avenue from Forty fifth to Sixty-fourth street, regulat-fring and grading; Aug. 23, 1855, 1 year; expired Aug. 23, 1836, Work not commenced; J. T. Galaster, contractor. Fifty-termin street from First avenue to East River; regu-lating grading, curb and gatter, and dagning; 30th Oct., 1836, 3 mention. - appred January 30, 1837. Work not commesced.

infling grading, could and gatter, and diagning 30.8 Oct., 160.9 mention expliced January 20, 1807. Work not commerced. Michael Tracy, contractor.

Eighth avenue from Fifty-minth to (Eighty second street; regulation and grading New 18, 1854, 1998; time extended to Dec. 20, 1855, expired by Samuel Osynoc, centractor, in consequence of the refusel of the Controller to pay, as ordered by Commen Council.

Fifther treet, from Fifth to Lexington avance, to regulate and grade; made April 29, 1884; time 4 mentha; expired March 5, 1886; (working when convenient) John B. Dingledela, centractor.

5. 1886: (working when convenient) John B. Dingeleas, carticolor.

Sifts seventh street, from Third to Fifth avenue, regulate, Sifts seventh street, from Third to Fifth avenue, regulate, July 25, 1824; I year; expired 79th July, 1835; (usarly completed). Chas. Devin, contractor regulate, April 7, 1855; Smonths; expired April 7, 1855; (proposed april 7, 1855; Smonths; expired April 7, 1855; (proposed april 7, 1855; Smonths; expired April 7, 1855; (proposed april 7, 1855; April 7, 18

and Mathatian street; a street and avenus and Fifth owenness appred April 22 1987.

Statistic street, between Second avenus and Fifth owenness regulating, Oct 50 1956, seven mouths; expired April 30, 1857.

These Crimmons, contractor (Progressing)
Siver havenus, between Fifth first and Fifty night streets; rays, core and gatter, and fig. Jan 13 1897, four mouths; expired May 10, 1857. (Progressing.) Occ. C. Hardson, conjugation of the contraction of the contraction

sector.

Beyonty ningh street, between Broadway and Hadson River regulate and, suffer and flag Oct 17, 1835, five months; the March 1834. John Chinn, contrastor. (to progress Stath evenue, between Fifty fourth and Fifty shark street

sixth avenue, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-slath streets; regulate curb, fles and gutter, April 6, 1837, four-months; extracted curb, fles and gutter, April 6, 1837, four-months; extracted 6, 1827, Frence Farley, contracted.

Fifth avenue, between Forty minth and Six's skin streets; regulate curb, auther and fles; April 7, 1887, four-months; expired Aug. 7, 1817. Tensone Farley, contracter.

Les ingloin atmosis. Fifthelit to Fifty-sev ministreet; regulate curb and mitter; April 12, 1853, man months; extended to Sept. 5, 1965. July School, 1895, man four-months; extended to Sept. 5, 1965. Some months; extended to Sept. 1895, four months; expired April 1, 1827. Geo. G. Harsto, contractor. (Nearly done.)

Fifty sixth atmet, between Breadway and Sixth avenue; curb, miner; and fless; April 6, 1807, six months; expired Oct 6, 1837. Terrance Earley, contractor.

Ninety-third street between Second and Fourth avanues; regulater Fo. 27, 1857, sex months; expired Aug. 27, 1837. John J. Griffe, contractor.

is a new Feb. 1. Joseph M. Grand Fifth avenues; repre-Eighty sinth street, between Third and Fifth avenues; repre-ting and grade; Sept. 10, 1875, three months; expired Dec. 16, nd gride: Sept. 10, 1855, three months; expired Dec. 39, Thomas Brady, ecuiracter. symboth street, between First and Second avenues; regn paving and guttering; April 22, 1854, one year; extended 5, 1856; Yd. Bernis, contractor. I averue, between Eighty sixth and One-hundred and

and averue, between Lagran 2, 1825, 9 months, expired Jone 1826; Febn Pettlinew consector. Court avenue, Tarvesighth to Fifty eighth street; grade, on the avenue, Tarvesighth to Fifty eighth street; grade, in John McChrain, contractor in the McChrain, contractor in the McChrain, contractor in the McChrain, for the McChrain of the McChrain, contractor in the McChrain and Eleventh avenues if the McChrain and M

chiracter.
Fifty-second street, between Fourth avenue and East River;
Fifty-second street, between Fourth avenue and East River; Death 3, Oct 12, Edg., yet: capital and Eleventh avenues; Fifty-seventh street, between Eighth and Eleventh avenues; Fifty-seventh street, between For 3, 1816, 8 months; expired far 5 also 5, 1866, 6 months; expired far 5 also 5, 1866, 0 cont bylor contractor.

Fifty second street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, gradue Fifty second street, between Fourth and Fifth avenued for 1857, John McGrain, contractor.

Fifty-sixth attest, between Fourth and Fifth avenued; rega-

late ; Sopt. 18, 1866, I year; expired Sept. 14, 1657, James Rilley. Communication from the Croton Aqueduct Department. GROTOS AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.

GROTOS AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,

To the Honorable the Board of Councilment.

The Croton Aqueduct Board acknowledge the receipt of the following resolution from your honorable be by passed on the 8th instant, and received on the 18th:

"Besolved That the heads of Departments be requested to report immediately it any work under way or authorized to be done has been suspended, and for what reason."

To which the Beard have the pleasure to reply that the only extract awalting the confirmation of the Common Council is.

The parement of the flower of ron East Broadway to Frankin Square and intersections, for which the contract was awarded to John B. Morrell on the 10th of October, and communicated to the Common Council is the Common Council is the Common Council in the Park.

Odinances for the construction of the following sewers have been received from the Common Council, but have not been led, in consequence of the retunal of the Comproller to be preceded thirtily experienced by him in disposing of the bonds authorized to be issued for the payment of the constructors.

Third avence — Seth to 86th of the constructors.

Third avence — Seth to 86th street.

Third avence — Seth to 86th street.

Eighty sixth street ... 3d avenue to East River.

Eighty fifth street... 3d and 60th streets.

Sixtents treet ... Houston and Santon.

Marton street ... Houston and Santon.

Marton street ... Broome and Frince.

Honston and Stanton,
Broome and Frince.
So and 2d avenues.
10th avenue and Hudson Biver.
100 feet cast of 7th av. to Broadway.

Macdougal to Greenwich. Stanton and 2.0 feet north. Hester street and 200 feet north. Gouve neur and Lowis. West and Greenwich. 2d to near 3d avenue.
Hodson street and Hodson Riven
Houston and Bleecker.
Sith avenue, 5th avenue, and 47th effect.
10th avenue and Hudson River.

... Wossier and Hudson Riv.
... Wossier and Greene streets.
... Whole length
... Whole length
... Maiden lane and Wall street.
... Son and 58th streets.
... 3d and 58th streets.

With a prosess the by those precesses no immediate prospects for work from this source presents itself.

With respect to the regular operations of the Department it will be found, on an examination of the following statement, that ear regular annual appropriations are nearly exhausted, and that no more work can be done on these accounts:

First-Aqueduct Repairs and improvements
Appropriation 37 cas 5 cases of the property of t

This amount is barely sufficient for the ordinary repairs and attendance to January Lext
Fourth-Severs, Repairing and Cleaning.

Appropriation. \$21000 00 Appropriation...

Balances no more than will be necessary to put the work ordered by the Common Council in a proper condition for the coming Winter, and that is in Broadway.

All of which is respectfully submitted

M. VAN SCHAICK, President.

Mr. Haswell effered a resolution to empower the Croton Aqueduct Department to remove the fountain from the Park to the center of Madison square, alleging that in its present location it is a rendezvous for evil disposed persons, who make it a nuisance. Laid over

The Beard went into Committee of the Whole, and coraldered the various subjects referred to it Adjourned to Thursday evening.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

MONDAY, Nov. 16.—Supervisor Steens in the Chair.

The Glass Ballot-Boxes—Aid. BLUNT presented two communications, as follows:

two communications, as Mr. Supervisor Blant.

I will furtish you with any number of ballot globas at 18 cetts per pound, in every respect the same as those I furnished Mr. B. Wood.

Yours, respectfully.

A. O. DUMMER, Jersey City Glass Works,
No. 232 Pearl street.

A. O. DUMMER, Jersey City Glass Works, No. 252 Feast street.

Mr. Supervisor Bisset.

DEAR Stat: We will furnish you with four thousand or any other cumber of irm beliet bexes, the same precisely in every respect as those we have made for you, fitted up for the sum of \$\frac{4}{2}\$! 18 each, cash, on delivery. Yours respectfully.

Ackson & M. Throck Morron.

Referred to the Special Committee.

The amount of glass in each box is 15 pounds.

Estimate of the Board of Education.—A communication was received from this body, giving the estimats for the year 1858, amounting in all to \$\frac{3}{2}\$! 125,013.

Referred to the Committee on Annual Taxes

Several reports were referred, after which the Boad

MEETING FOR THE RELIEF OF THE POOR. MEETING FOR THE RELIEF OF THE POOR.
A neeting of the citzens of Brooklya (E.D.,)
was held last evening at Washington Hall, corner of
Fourth and South Seventh atreets, to adopt measures
for relieving the unemployed poor during the present
Winter. Owing probably to the unfavorable state of
the weather, there were only about 200 persons present,
and Mr. Joreph H. Adams was appointed Secretary.
After some conversation, a motion was made and
adopted to appoint a Committee to prepare a plan for
effectually carrying out the objects of the meeting, and
to report the same for action on Wednesday evening effectually carrying out the objects of the meeting, and to report the same for action on Wednesday evening next. Messas George H. Andrews, Wm. H Bulkley, George Field and George C. Hoyt were appointed such Committee.

The resolution to adjourn was then rescinded, and a

discussion alore, and suggestions were made as to the most feasible plans of affording the contemplated most feasible plane of affording the contemplated relief.

The CHAIRMAN said he did not consider that the object was so much to assist those who annually call upon the Superintendents of the Peor, but to assist those who have been reduced to want, perhaps for the first time, in consequence of the degression of the times which had come on so suddenly and unexpectedly. He supposed that it was the intention to appoint Ward Connittees whose duty it should be to search out this class of persons and make their wants known. He said that this Fall there were about 350 less female commuters at the Ferry than formerly, owing undenbtedly to their having been thrown out of employment in New York.

Thus, A. Davron suggested that in the event of establishing provision depots, that provisions should

establishing provision depots, that provisions should be furnished to certain classes of people at the whole-

sale wat prices.
Some of the gentlemen were desirous to know upon. what plan it was proposed to operate.

Mr GEORGE H. ANDLEWS said that they could not Mr GEORGE H. ANDERWS said that they could not will present any plan of operations until it was known whather they were to have large or small means. He invited all that had suggestions to make, to put them to writing and forward them to Mr. Field for the action of the Committee; and he also proposed that the nesting resolve themselves into a Committee of the A hole, and solicit subscriptions to be handed in to the meeting on Wednesday everling.

Remarks were made by Philip Hamilton, ex-Aid, Huntley and others.

HUNTLEY and others.

Mr. Wall auteur ged that the Vth District Police
(Thirtee; th and Eguntee ath Wards) had sent in a sub-

ecription amounting to \$75

The meeting was then adjourned to Wednesday eventy, at which time the Committee will present their plan for relieving the poor, to be acted upon by the meeting.

the meeting.

The organization will not be rectarian, or in any way connected with any other Associations.

The Beard net on Manday, in the Aldermanic chamber, at the usual bear, Ald. Anams in the chair.

The returns of the Thinteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wards were canvassed and the Beard dejeanced till 10 c'clock to day, to foot up the zetuing. There are one ar two slight corrections to be made in the returns of the Twenty-first Ward.

Suicide at Sonus — The Polymyra Sentinel says Seyn our W. Hollister, a resident of Sodus Villege, and a man much respected by all who knew him, or multired spicide by hancing himself in his barn on Fricay of lest week. His body was discovered about twen of that day, but not until life was extinct. He had been for a rumber of years a prominent and worth near he refer M. E. Chu ch. thy member of the M. E. Chu ch.

thy nember of the M. E. Church.

The contract for the Gereces Valley Canal Extension was let has week for \$61 000 some \$15,000 below site Engineer 2 estimate. Juryie Lord is the contraction for the contraction of the contraction.